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SST2150 Social Studies 20
Module 5

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Social Studies 20

Assignment Booklet

Module 5

Learning Technologies Branch

Alberta LEARNING

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Summary

	Total Possible Marks	Your Mark
Section 1 Assignment	30	
Section 2 Assignment	30	
Section 3 Assignment	25	
Final Module Assignment	15	
	100	

Teacher's Comments

Social Studies 20
Module 5: Global Diversity
Assignment Booklet
Learning Technologies Branch
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Teachers	✓
Administrators	
Home Instructors	
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Other	

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ASSIGNMENT BOOKLET
SOCIAL STUDIES 20: MODULE 5

Your mark for this module will be determined in part by how well you do your assignments.

This Assignment Booklet is worth 100 marks. The value of each assignment and each question is stated in the left margin.

Work slowly and carefully. If you have difficulty, go back and review the appropriate topic.

Be sure to proofread your answers carefully.

30

Section 1 Assignment: Diversity and Disparity

Read all parts of your assignment carefully and record your answers in the appropriate places.

10

For each of the following, select the **best** answer. Circle the letter of your choice.

1. The main effect of the uneven distribution of resources around the world is a

   A. disparity in wealth among nations
   B. tendency toward increased aggression by poorer nations
   C. lack of agricultural development in nations built on mineral wealth
   D. failure to develop the economies of nations with high population densities

2. The resource most critical to both developed and developing nations is

   A. forests
   B. energy
   C. construction
   D. tropical food

3. Which description applies more to the North than to the South?

   A. High levels of disease and sickness are common.
   B. Low levels of spending on social programs are common.
   C. Low levels of education are typical for much of the population.
   D. Advanced levels of technology and industrialization are present.

4. The economic problem caused by attempts to become more developed that plagues many developing nations is

   A. urban decay
   B. pollution control
   C. national debt
   D. high unemployment

Use the following information to answer question 5.

An economist indicated that the following problems relate to the development of natural resources:

Problem 1: depletion of nonrenewable resources
Problem 2: use of resource revenue to improve infrastructure
Problem 3: lack of control of world distribution and the price of resources
Problem 4: destruction of theoretically renewable resources such as rain forests

5. The problems that are most serious to many economically less developed nations are

A. Problems 1, 2, and 3
B. Problems 1, 2, and 4
C. Problems 1, 3, and 4
D. Problems 2, 3, and 4

Use the following data to answer questions 6, 7, and 8.

A student listed four factors that affect the economically developing world.

Factor 1: exploitation of cheap labour
Factor 2: emphasis on the production of raw materials and cash crops
Factor 3: control of world distribution
Factor 4: displacement and relocation of rural populations

6. The World Bank refused Sudan a loan to increase food production, but gave Sudan a similar loan to expand cotton production. This is an example of

A. Factor 1
B. Factor 2
C. Factor 3
D. Factor 4

7. In many parts of rural west Africa, up to 80 percent of the male population over the age of 15 has moved to cities in search of work. This is an example of

A. Factor 1
B. Factor 2
C. Factor 3
D. Factor 4

8. In the Dominican Republic, real wages paid to workers in large foreign-owned plantations have actually declined over the last 90 years. This is an example of

   A. Factor 1
   B. Factor 2
   C. Factor 3
   D. Factor 4

9. Transnational corporations dominate the world distribution of products produced in the economically developing world because

   A. economically developing nations are usually forced to sell their products to transnational corporations at whatever price is offered
   B. the ships carrying goods from the economically developing world are registered under transnational corporations
   C. buyers from the developed world frequently bid up the price of goods produced in the economically developing world
   D. economically developing nations have few problems finding alternative buyers for their goods

Use the following information to answer question 10.

A Social Studies 20 student gave the following responses when asked how the literacy rate affects economic development.

Response 1: The higher the literacy rate, the greater the possibility of economic development.
Response 2: Literacy is essential in industrialized countries in order to advance technologically.
Response 3: Literacy is essential for research.
Response 4: The higher the literacy rate, the greater the savings on education expenditures.

10. Which responses are true?

    A. Responses 1, 2, and 3
    B. Responses 1, 2, and 4
    C. Responses 1, 3, and 4
    D. Responses 2, 3, and 4

11. Assume that you have a geographic atlas that does **not** provide any economic or political maps.

(2) a. List **four** possible types of geographic maps that might appear in the atlas that could be used to identify the diversity between regions.

_____

_____

(2) b. Select **one** type of map that you have identified and indicate how it would show diversity in the world.

_____

_____

_____

(6) 12. Economic power often leads to political influence. Explain how developed countries use their economic power to dominate much of the world.

_____

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(10) 13. In a well-written paragraph, explain the influence each of the following have on the North/South division of the world:

- location of resources
- development of resources
- consumption of resources

30

Section 2 Assignment: Interdependence in the Modern World

Read all parts of your assignment carefully and record your answers in the appropriate places.

8

For each of the following, select the **best** answer. Circle the letter of your choice.

1. If the Canadian government were to institute a severe policy of self-sufficiency whereby Canada would greatly reduce its imports and attempt to meet most of its needs from within the country, it is most likely Canada's standard of living would

   A. greatly decline
   B. greatly improve
   C. remain the same
   D. decline at first then greatly increase

2. The largest percentage of world trade takes place between nations that are industrially

   A. developed and underdeveloped
   B. underdeveloped
   C. developing
   D. developed

3. The organization that attempts to remove international trade barriers among nations is called the

   A. United Nations
   B. European Union
   C. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
   D. World Trade Organization

4. The term *neocolonialism* would apply **least** in which situation?

   A. Aid is offered to victims of famine and war in economically developing nations.
   B. The World Bank is used to pressure the governments of developing nations.
   C. Major control is exerted by the developed nations over international commodity markets.
   D. There is interference in the politics of economically developing nations to preserve or overthrow governments.

5. An example of a regional trading alliance would be

   A. NATO
   B. WTO
   C. NAFTA
   D. OPEC

6. What is an important result of the recent communications revolution?

   A. There has been a reduction in the exchange of ideas.
   B. Nations have become less dependent on one another.
   C. Nations have become more dependent on their own resources.
   D. There has been a growing awareness of different world cultures.

7. What has been the effect of establishing worldwide networks of international trade and transportation?

   A. It forces nations to increase tariff barriers.
   B. It isolates economically developing countries.
   C. It stimulates regional economic wars over markets.
   D. It creates an atmosphere of global interdependence.

8. What does population migration do that leads to international interdependence?

   A. It forces nations to accept all political refugees.
   B. It results in a mixing of many national cultures.
   C. It causes nations to set strict immigration quotas.
   D. It creates military ties between the homeland and the host nation.

(2) 9. The following chart shows some of Canada's imports and exports.

Imports	Exports
• oranges • cars • TV programs • electronic goods	• coal • nickel • wheat • newsprint

Explain the importance of imports and exports to each of the following.

a. **individual Canadians:** _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

b. **the country as a whole:** _____

_____

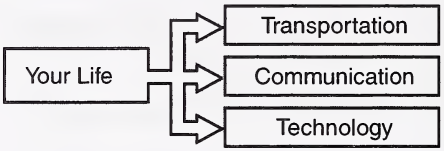
_____

_____

_____

6

10. Examine the following diagram:



Briefly explain how each component on the right side of the diagram affects your life in Canada.

a. **transportation:** _____

_____

_____

_____

b. **communication:** _____

_____

_____

_____

c. **technology:** _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2

11. Identify **two** methods used by groups of countries to try to increase their economic and political influence.

5

12. International trade has encouraged global interdependence. Give an example to show how this is true.

2

13. Fill in the blanks to complete the following statements.

    a. The term _____ is used to describe the movement of people from one region to another.

    b. The term _____ is used to describe the act of entering another country with the intention of becoming a permanent resident.

    c. People who flee their countries to find safety or sanctuary elsewhere are called _____.

    d. The biggest reason for migration within national borders is _____.

5

14. In a short paragraph, discuss how the migration of people leads to international interdependence.

_____

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25

Section 3 Assignment: National Interests and International Relations

Read all parts of your assignment carefully and record your answers in the appropriate places.

10

For each of the following, select the **best** answer. Circle the letter of your choice.

1. The latter part of the twentieth century saw a contest between two competing ideologies for world dominance. These two political ideologies were

   A. Christianity and Islam
   B. socialism and communism
   C. democratic socialism and Marxism
   D. democratic capitalism and communism

2. In pursuit of its national interests, a nation might suffer a loss of sovereignty because

   A. international agreements often require national elections for approval
   B. participation in international organizations drastically reduce a nation's independence
   C. participation in international agreements require a nation to voluntarily agree to restrict some of its actions
   D. international co-operation benefits are impossible without some sort of reduction in military strength

3. A developing country may be better able to compete for markets and resources and at the same time gain prestige by

   A. receiving tied aid
   B. joining an economic alliance
   C. borrowing from the World Bank
   D. joining the United Nations

4. Sometimes the national interests of an individual nation conflict with international expectations. When this happens, the international community may exert pressure on that nation in the form of

   A. embargoes
   B. economic sanctions
   C. military sanctions
   D. all of the above

5. A major problem associated with alliances is that they

   A. involve nations in problems that are not necessarily their concern
   B. have never been known to deter aggressive action
   C. lead to disagreements over territorial settlements
   D. are usually used to attack other nations

6. The main motive for a small, weak nation to join an alliance with a major power would be

   A. GNP
   B. security
   C. autonomy
   D. technology

7. The term *tied aid* refers to aid that

   A. is military in nature and usually paid for in cash
   B. is given in return for services rendered to the donor nation
   C. requires the spending of part of the aid money in the donor nation
   D. requires repayment in the form of the recipient nation's raw materials

Use the following information to answer question 8.

A student noted the following ways that Canadian companies would benefit from the extension of Canadian foreign aid to economically developing nations:

1. Markets are often created in the recipient countries.
2. Canadian companies often receive contracts for projects in the recipient countries.
3. Canadian companies often receive grants from the recipient countries.
4. Recipient nations are usually required to spend some of the aid funds in Canada.

8. Which of these ways would be **most** beneficial to Canadian companies?

   A. 1, 2, and 3
   B. 1, 2, and 4
   C. 1, 3, and 4
   D. 2, 3, and 4

9. Tied aid is often criticized because

   A. it creates a burden for the donor country
   B. the donor nation expects the funds to be repaid
   C. the funds allocated are often misspent by corrupt governments
   D. it cannot be spent according to the priorities of the receiving country

10. The poorest nations are the least likely to receive bilateral aid because they

    A. have little to offer the donor nations
    B. have national pride that prevents them from accepting such aid
    C. are not strategically important enough to be considered for help
    D. are unable to use foreign aid, other than crisis aid, because they have so little infrastructure

9

11. How can national interests be served by membership in economic and military alliances? Present your answer in a well-written paragraph. Before you begin to write, review what it is that most nations want.

6

12. Explain the impact of national interests on each of the following:

a. **sovereignty:** _____

_____

_____

_____

b. **internationalism:** _____

_____

_____

_____

15

Final Module Assignment

Read all parts of your assignment carefully and record your answers in the appropriate places.

3

1. How does diversity lead to interdependence and interaction as people try to improve their quality of life?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3

2. Tell how national interests can contribute to interdependence and interaction between nations.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

9

3. Some critics of foreign aid believe that Canada should solve its own social and economic problems before helping developing nations. Others believe that Canada has an obligation to help the poorer nations of the world.

What do you think? Should Canada continue its foreign aid program?

Present your views in a well-written paragraph. Be sure to provide support for the stand that you take.

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